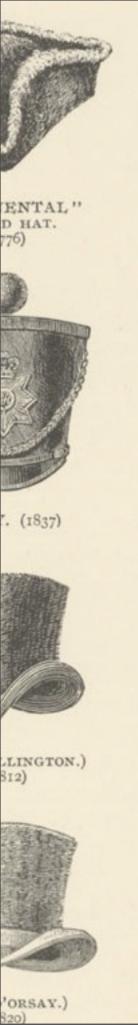


Encouraging a Cultureof Openness in Libraries

Jessamyn West

librarian.net/talks/open>

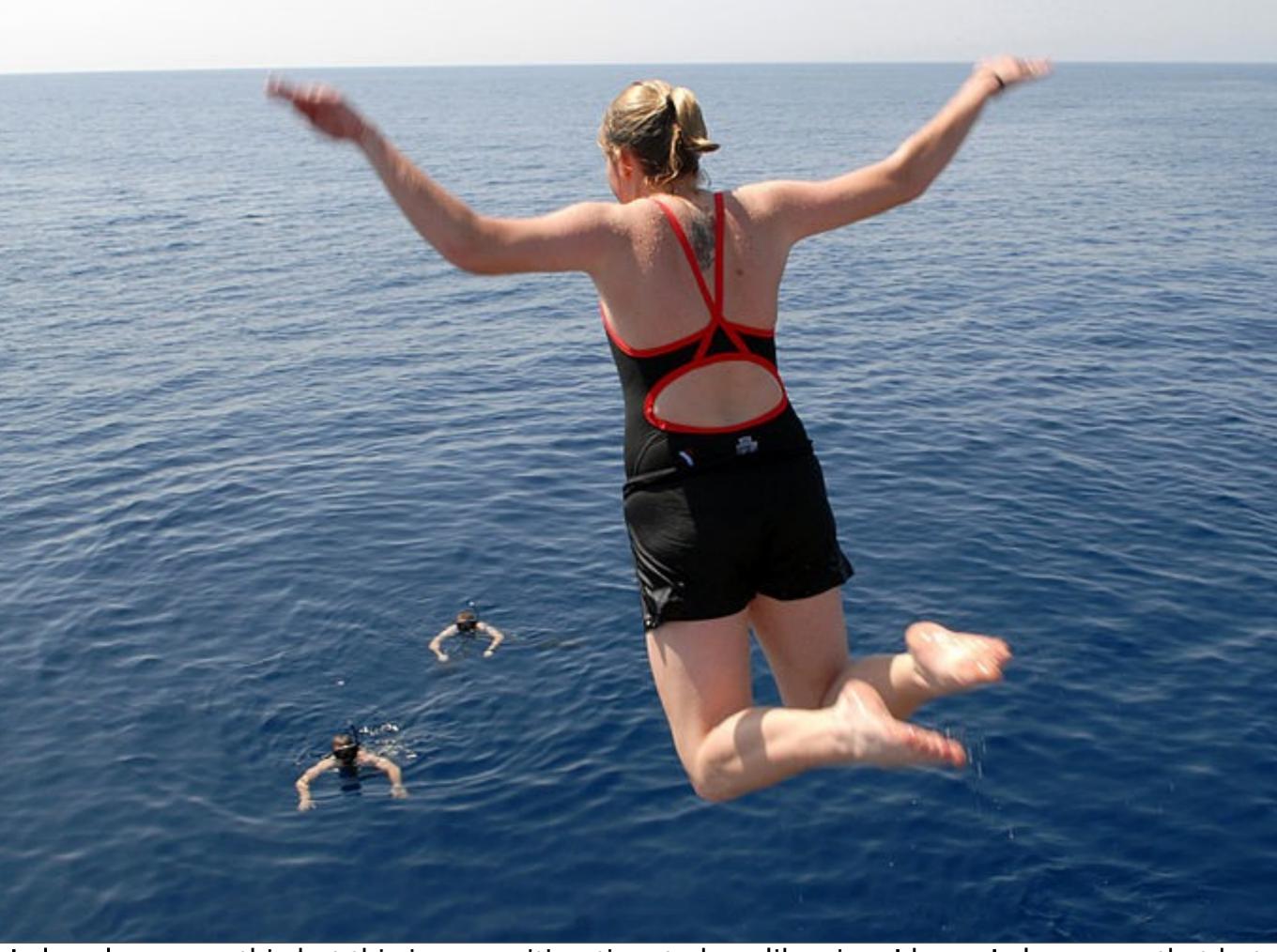




one of us!

- Director of Operations, MetaFilter.com
- "Intrepid part-timer" Kimball Library
- Tech instructor, RTCC
- Volunteer email support Open Library
- I blog & write & talk a little. Hi.

I know this is probably a really late-to-the-game confession but I'm a technical services person as well as being a former "I don't quite get what technical services is" person. I don't think it's that I've changed so much it's that libraries have changed, and keep changing. My current job titles now are...

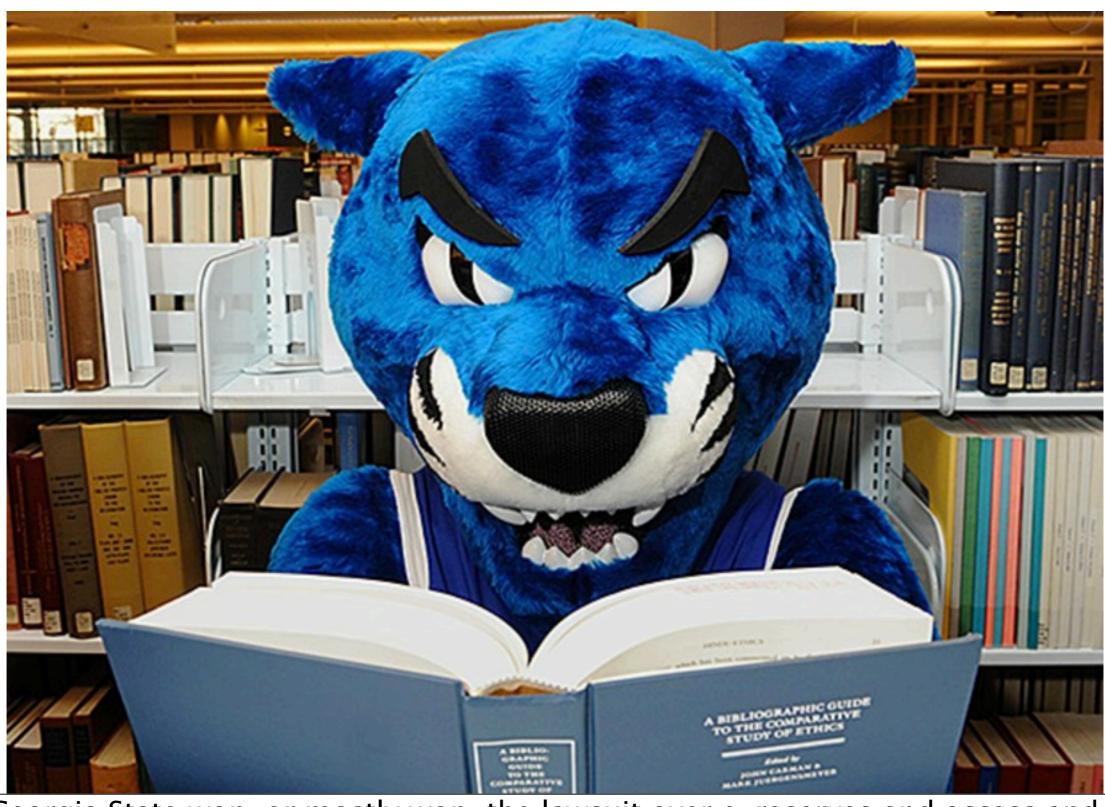


I also always say this but this is an exciting time to be a librarian. I know I always say that but I think it's because I like my job(s). But it's also because the library culture of my reality is coming closer to being the library culture of my dreams. There's been a lot going on just in the last year. Here's a recap.

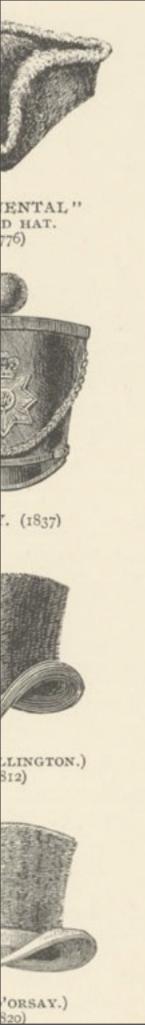


Let's look at the last year of what's been happening. Isn't this image nice? It's a swedish almanac from 1712 and I got it from Wikipedia. For free.

Georgia E-Reserves



May 2012: Georgia State won, or mostly won, the lawsuit over e-reserves and access and making them available to students under fair use guidelines. Brandon Butler from ARL said "Oxford University Press reported \$1-billion in sales last year, \$180-million in profits. Is that what a publisher on the verge of collapse looks like?" OUP is appealing this year, I bet they wont win.



MLA: Open Access Friendly

MLA Journals Adopt New Open-Access-Friendly Author Agreements

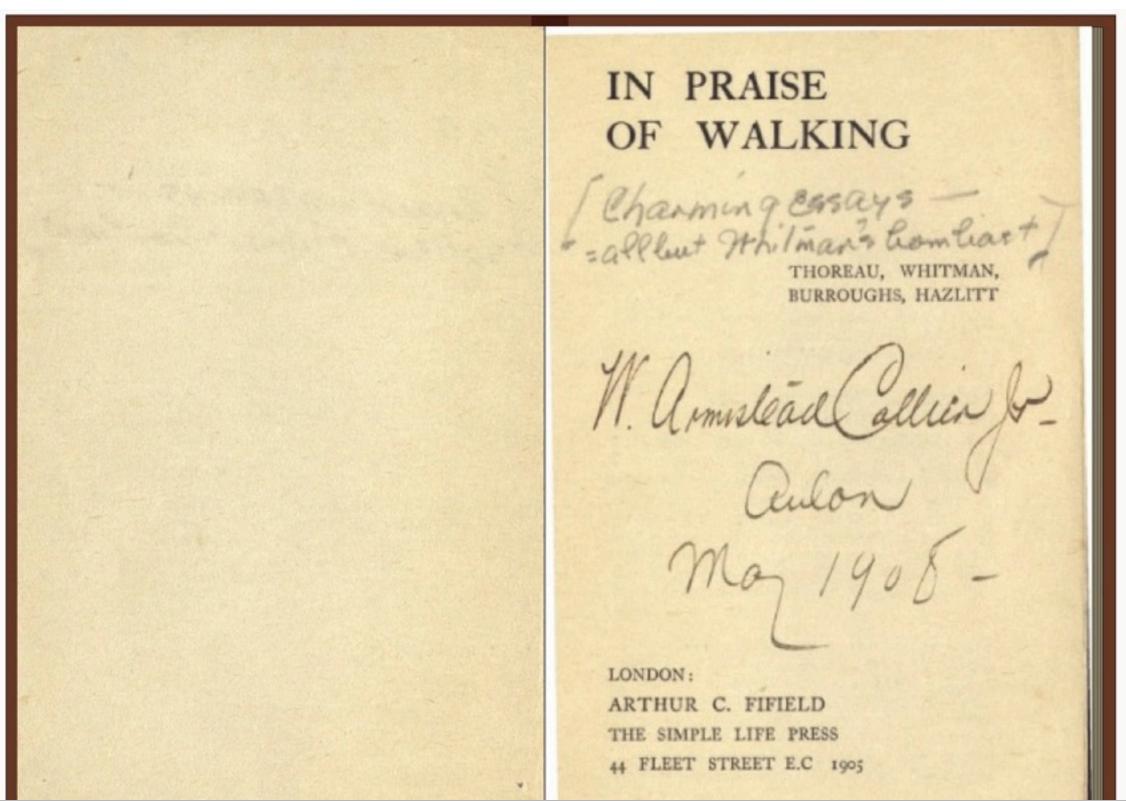
The journals of the Modern Language Association, including *PMLA*, *Profession*, and the ADE and ADFL bulletins, have adopted new open-access-friendly author agreements, which will go into use with their next full issues. The revised agreements leave copyright with the authors and explicitly permit authors to deposit in open-access repositories and post on personal or departmental Web sites the versions of their manuscripts accepted for publication. For more information on the new agreements, please contact the <u>office of scholarly communication</u>.

Added 5 June 2012



June 2012: the journals of the modern language association have changed their author agreements to leave copyright in the hands of the authors & share them in repositories. Basically saying "hey if this is a cultural value we have, we should walk the talk." Nice job MLA.

Authors Guild v. Hathi

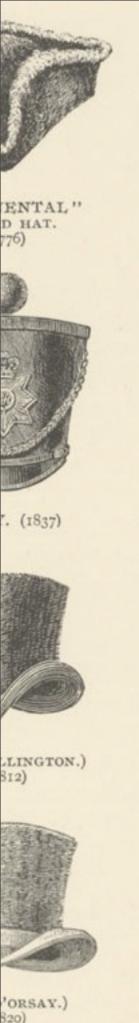


Oct. 2012: HathiTrust's use of books scanned by Google was declared Fair Use under US Copyright Law. The decision specifically mentioned "transformative uses" such as indexing. Many people felt that this decision paved the way for other large digital repositories. The thing about Hathi that is so appealing is their access control. Some users get some access, other users get different access. All the stuff is behind your password.

UCLA Streaming



November 2012 – Lawsuit from Association for Information Media and Equipment dismissed with prejudice meaning "quit asking". "not obviously a case of infringement" and some other discussion about whether a streaming copy is "fixing" a work which is required for copyright claims. This is also an access issue, was the stuff restricted enough being made available via the school's CMS?



Public Access to Research



Require free access over the Internet to scientific journal articles arising from taxpayer-funded research.

Increasing Public Access to the Results of Scientific Research

By Dr. John Holdren

Thank you for your participation in the We the People platform. The Obama Administration agrees that citizens deserve easy access to the results of research their tax dollars have paid for. As you may know, the Office of Science and Technology Policy has been looking into this issue for some time and has reached out to the public on two occasions for input on the question of how best to achieve this goal of democratizing the results of federally-funded research. Your petition has been important to our discussions of this issue.

Feb 2013 in response to a We the People petition that got over 60K signatures "Fed agencies with more than \$100 million in research and development expenditures have to develop plans to make the results of federally-funded research publicly available free of charge within 12 months after original publication." So it's not just hippies... Again, access, the stuff exists, the question is who to we make it available to and for how much?

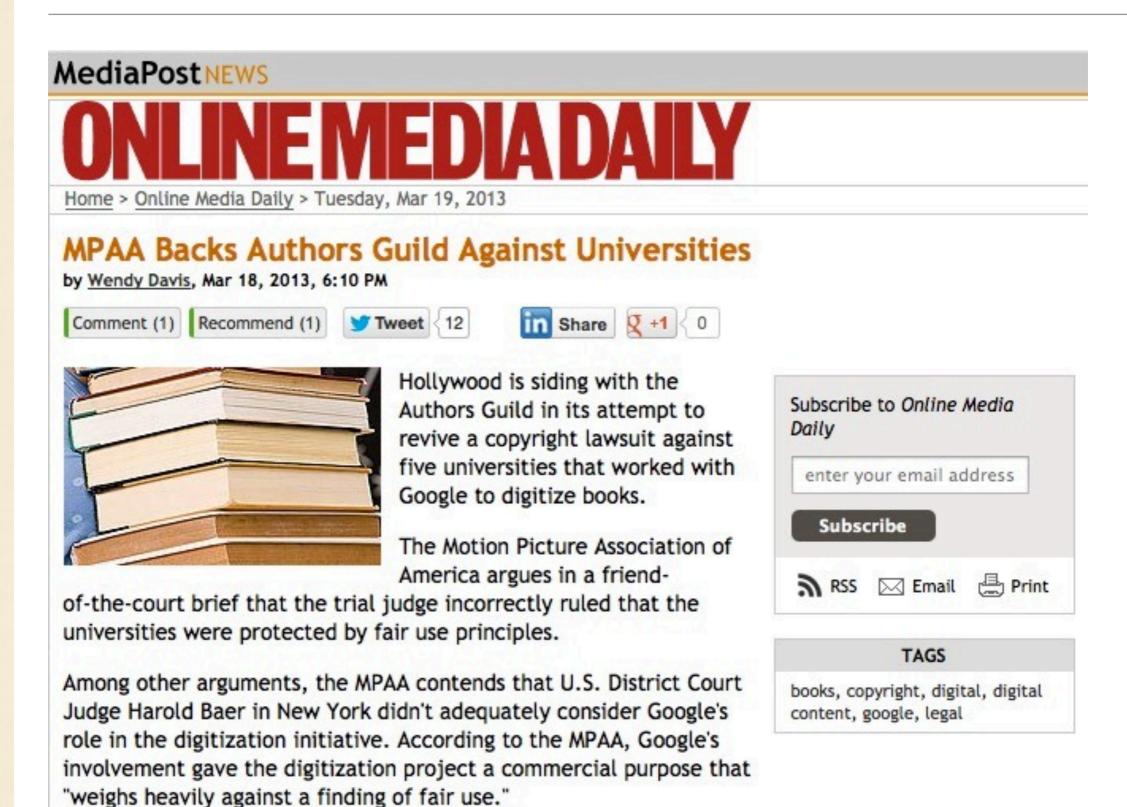
Kirtsaeng v. Wiley



Argument Oct 12/Decision March 13: "The 'first sale' doctrine, which allows the owner of a copyrighted work to sell or otherwise dispose of that copy as he wishes, applies to copies of a copyrighted work lawfully made abroad." BAM first sale is upheld. Yay us.

LINGTON.)

MPAA & Fair Use



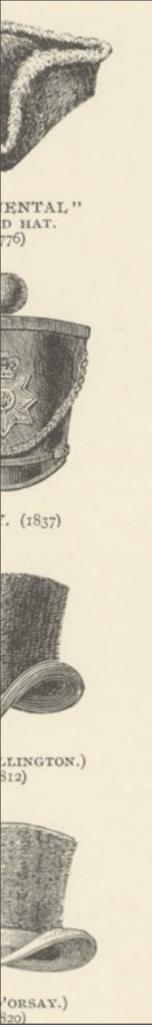
Even the MPAA has been acting weird. After their March swipe against universities and their fair use activities....

LINGTON.)

MPAA & Fair Use



....they then filed a support brief in April for fair use supporting the Baltimore Ravens in their defense against the guy who (maybe) designed one of their old logos. Suddenly they were like "oh yeah fair use PROTECTS us as moviemakers..." funny how that works.



Fair Use



What this tool can do for you:

- Help you better understand how to determine the "fairness" of a use under the U.S. Copyright Code.
- Collect, organize & archive the information you might need to support a fair use evaluation.
- Provide you with a time-stamped, PDF document for your records [example], which could prove valuable, should you ever be asked by a copyright holder to provide your fair use evaluation and the data you used to support it. [why is this important?]
- Provide access to educational materials, external copyright resources, and contact information for copyright help at local & national levels.

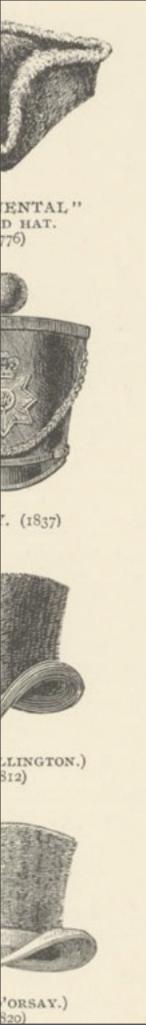
What this tool cannot do for you:

- This tool does not provide legal advice. It records the information you provide it as well as your own judgment on the fairness of the use. See the tool [disclaimer] for more information.
- Only a court of law can definitively rule on whether a use is fair or unfair. This tool does not assume or predict a court outcome.

Make a Fair Use Evaluation

Learn More about Fair Use

So there's been a lot of agitating about Fair Use and libraries and just like other legal wrassling that is reaching a tipping point this year (cough cough DOMA/gay marriage), this is the time to start moving the goalposts our way.



FAIR USE ENABLES MISSION

- Mission to serve knowledge past, present, future
- Need to access copyrighted work
- Digital innovation/obsolescence

And the thing about Fair use is—just like this slide from ARL outlines—one of the MAIN things we do. Share as much as we can. And as more content is digitized, that's all about access and EQUITY of access.

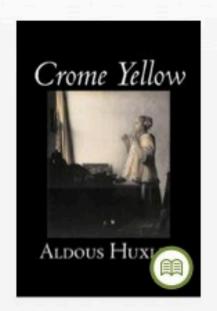
D HAT. LINGTON.)

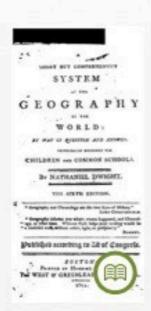
dp.la launch

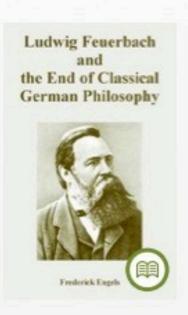


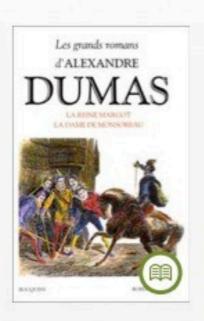
Fair Use + libraries gives us projects like the DPLA. I have some mixed feelings about the publicness of the DPLA as well as the libraryness of it, but their heart is well in the right place.

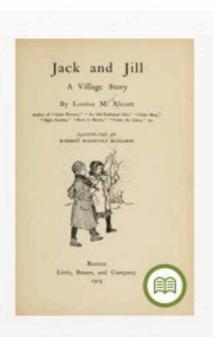
Books to Read The World's classic literature at your fingertips. Over 1,000,000 free ebook titles available.

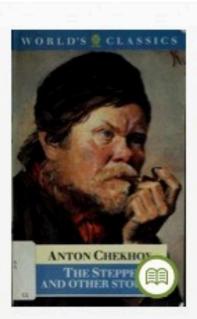










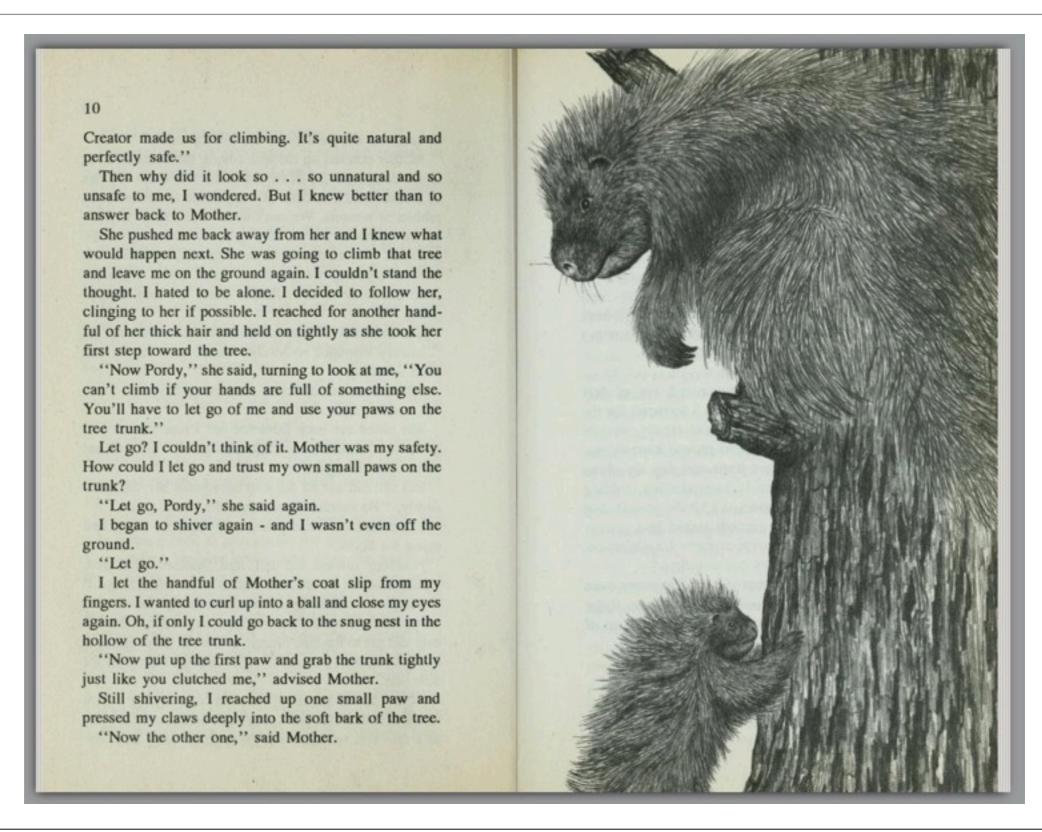


Books to Borrow Here's a sample of recently returned books from the eBook lending library.

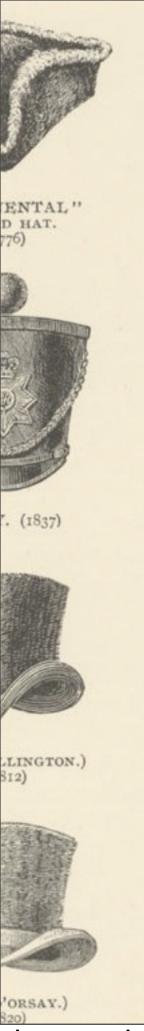
And then there's Open Library. I'm not sure how much you know about Open Library. I've been working there doing support email as a hobby the past few months. It's project of the Internet Archive but somewhat different. It allows lending of books. ebooks. To anyone (in the US), so you can...

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Read...



Read books online with one click (not like an overdrive "one-click" and actual single click), you can also

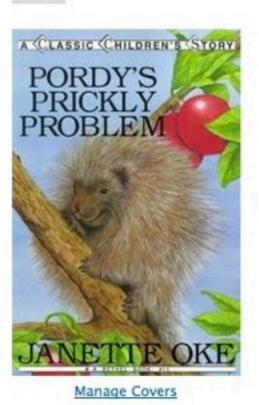


Borrow...

3 editions of Pordy's prickly problem by Janette Oke • Add edition?
← Previous | Next →

August 12, 2011 | History





Pordy's prickly problem

Janette Oke ; [illustrated by Brenda Mann ; edited by Grace Pettifor].

Published 1993 by <u>Bethel Pub.</u> in <u>Elkhart, IN</u>. Written in English.

About the Book

Young porcupine Pordy learns that to have a friend you must be one.

Edition Notes

"A Bethel book, #11"--Cover.

"A classic children's story."

Classifications

Dewey Decimal Class [Fic]

Library of Congress PZ7.04144 Po 1993



DAISY A



from Internet Archive

Physical copy, local WorldCat



Buy

Alibris

Amazon

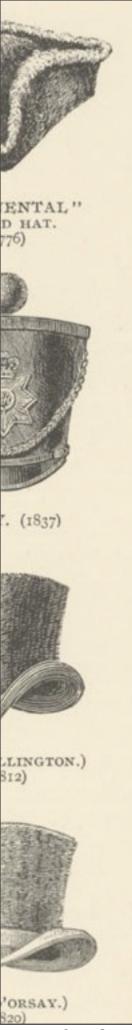
AbeBooks

Biblio.com

Book Depository

Powells

borrow books, even ones that are in copyright thanks to an agreement with partner libraries and a bit of envelope pushing. You see Open Library takes books that are not heavily circulated (this is a 20 year old kids book) and scans them and puts them away. Then it circulates the digital copy, one copy at a time, to anyone the Open Library serves. It's sort of nuts. They're sort of waiting for someone to sue them. But I bet when (or if) they're sued, they will win.



Librarian...

Pordy's prickly problem /

MARC record from Internet Archive

Record ID ia:pordyspricklypro00okej

Source Internet Archive

Download MARC XML http://www.archive.org/download/pordyspricklypro00okej/pordyspricklypro00okej/marc.xml

Download MARC binary http://www.archive.org/download/pordyspricklypro00okej/pordyspricklypro00okej/meta.mrc

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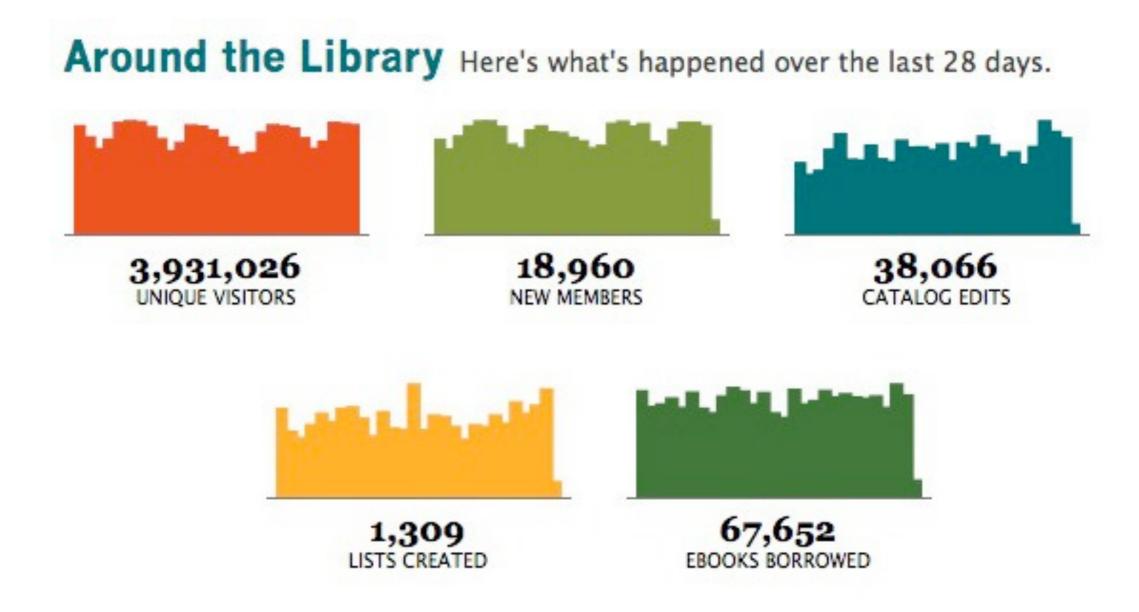
020 \$a9780934998505 (pbk.)

035 \$a(OCOLC)29493992

And it's a real library in some other ways, all the items have MARC records, and you can have those MARC records too. Free.

LINGTON.)

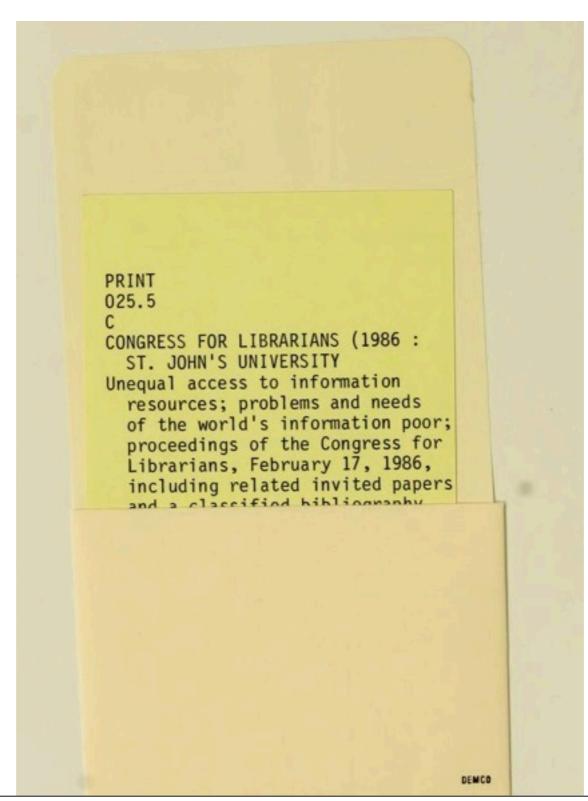
Engage...



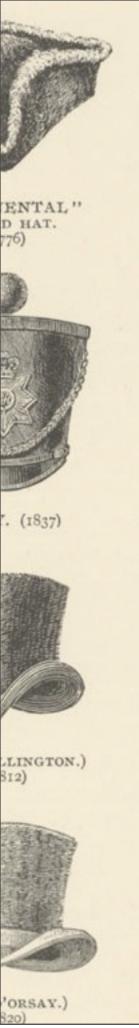
And it's popular. There are about 700-ish new patrons per day, every day. And you know how many librarians they have? None. Or some. Or a lot depending on how you count,

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Notable missing stat



but basically no paid staff. This is important. There are a few archive.org people who do maintenance level stuff. There are a lot of volunteers that do various things. There are IA people who do IA things like scan books and make deals with libraries. When I offered to do some work there for free, I got some passwords which was cool. And I also got some knowledge, that some of the email hadn't been answered for weeks.



Other stats

- 40-50 emails per day (more if something's broken) from people all over the world
- ...often about the same small set of things
- ...and many folks who are bad with computers, don't speak English or have iffy or old technology

Because for everyone that is happily borrowing and reading and downloading MARC records, there are other people who can't get the recaptcha to work right, or who can't get Adobe Digital Editions to function properly, or who don't know the difference between a website with books online and a book publisher (and why would they?) or who uncover real and existing bugs in the software or who think they've encountered bugs in the software but just don't know how to use the tools they have. And if we're trying to make ebooks real for people, we have to know a few things...











de/Deutsch) PNG

KIPEDIA

eie Enzyklopädie

French (fr/français) PNG logo

Polish (pl/polski) PNG logo

Italian (it/italiano) PNG logo

Japanese (ja/日本語) PNG

Dutch (nl/Nederlands) PN

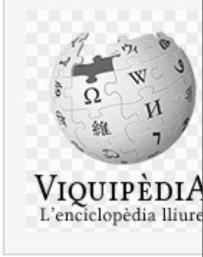












e (pt/português)

Russian (ru/русский) PNG logo

Swedish (sv/svenska) PNG logo

Norwegian (bokmål) (no/norsk Chinese (zh/中文) PNG logo bokmål) PNG logo

Catalan (ca/català) PNG I



(uk/українська)











Czech (cs/česky) PNG logo

an inbox that's never checked? I wonder....

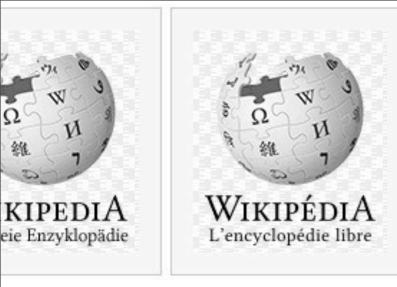
Hungarian (hu/magyar) PNG

Turkish (tr/Türkçe) PNG logo

Romanian (ro/română) PNG

Korean (ko/한국어) PNG

Wikipedia is the encylopedia that anyone can edit. But there's a distinction between editing and ... what's it called when you can edit the structure of the thing itself? The thing with digital content, is that someone always has the passwords and there are levels of access. You may have your password but someone has ROOT, the main password to the machine. Like there are only some people who have the key to the library, but people know who those people are. Who has the keys to twitter? And how would you even find out? Send an email to











de/Deutsch) PNG

KIPEDIA

French (fr/français) PNG logo

Polish (pl/polski) PNG logo

Italian (it/italiano) PNG logo

Japanese (ja/日本語) PNG

Dutch (nl/Nederlands) PN













e (pt/português)

Russian (ru/русский) PNG logo

Swedish (sv/svenska) PNG logo

bokmål) PNG logo

Norwegian (bokmål) (no/norsk Chinese (zh/中文) PNG logo

Catalan (ca/català) PNG I



(uk/українська)











Czech (cs/česky) PNG logo

Hungarian (hu/magyar) PNG

Turkish (tr/Türkçe) PNG logo

Romanian (ro/română) PNG

Korean (ko/한국어) PNG

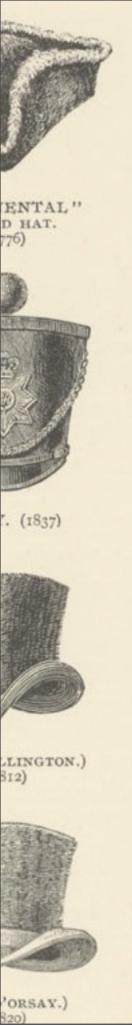
The thing I like about the library best of all is that the users all have the same level of access (with some small adjustments). And the people who can affect that access are answerable to more than just shareholders. And they're working to increase access not their bottom lines. This is especially important in these weird times



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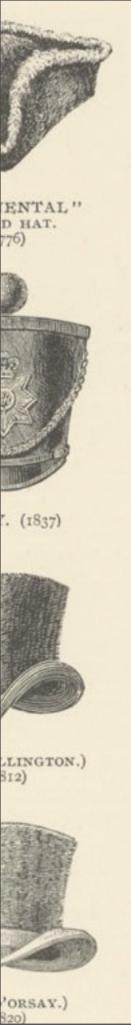


Buying is (almost) as easy as stealing.

Buying books is easy, but so is stealing books. Stealing digital content is a whole new thing from what we normally think of as stealing. You don't have to agree with me ideologically at all, just reflecting a theft where the original copy is still extant feels different to many people. And buying things online is still hard.



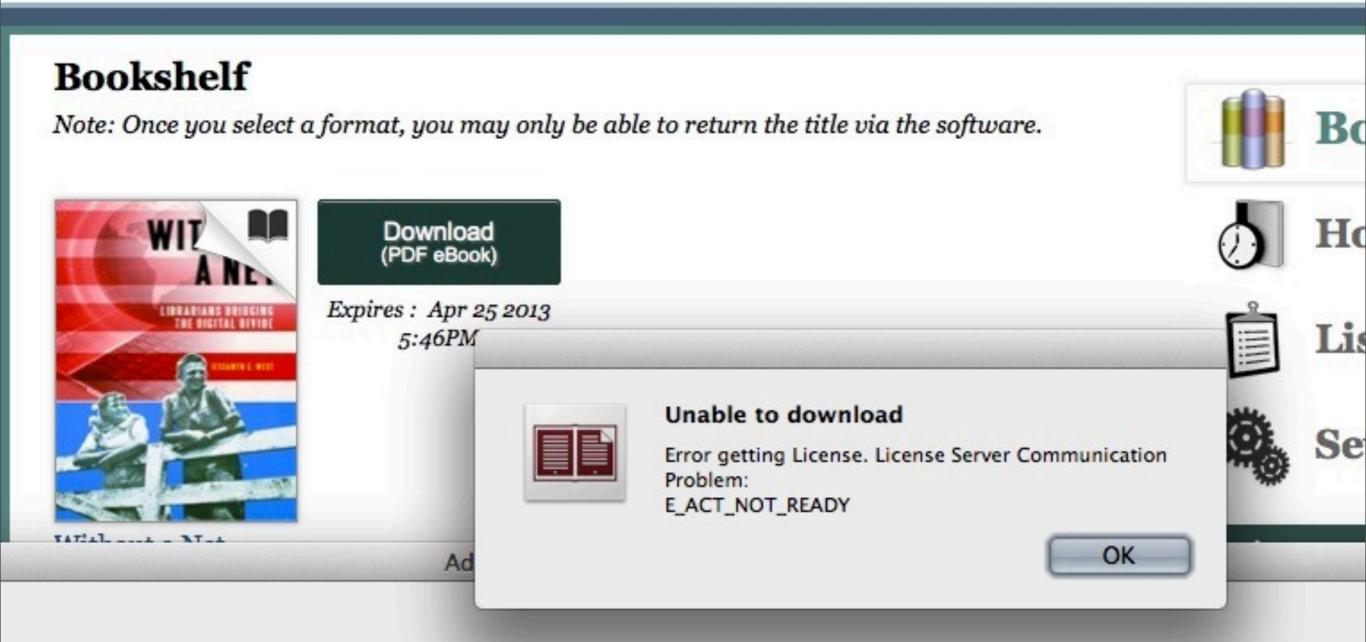
I stole my own book this weekend, just for laughs. It was easier to find, download and read than get the version on my publisher's website. The publisher wanted me to create an account, all the stuff....



Stealing is (way) easier than borrowing.

And the sad truth is that partly the reason more people don't go legit is because borrowing digital content is difficult, mostly to prevent stealing. I also tried to borrow my book from Overdrive this weekend, preparing for a spectacular punchline

GREEN MOUNTAIN LIBRARY CONSORTIUM



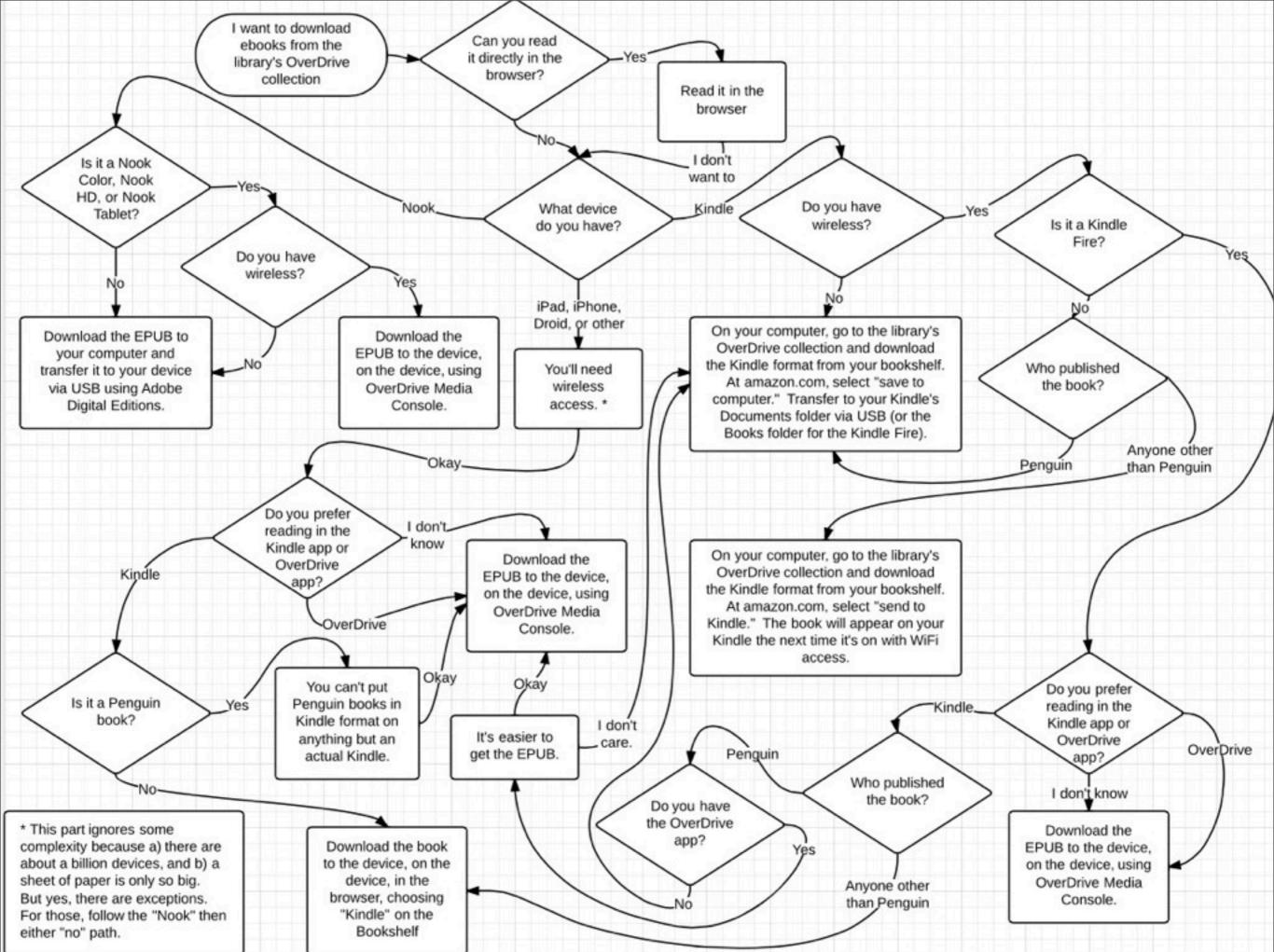
d with Ad...

Incorporated

of 8

13 12:20

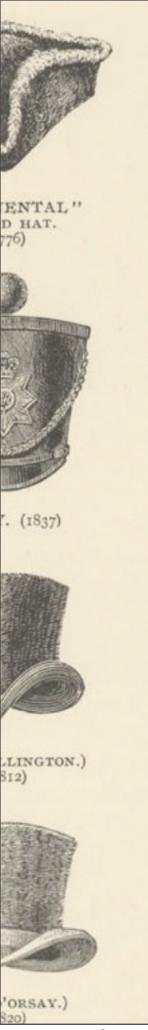
But aside from one small error that was easily resolved by reading the Adobe Forum help files, it went well.



But for a lot of people, it really looks (and feels) more like this. This was made by a librarian. Email me and I can send you a copy.

And even "stealing" is complicated.

It's in a legal grey area, it's not that effective, you feel bad about not supporting authors, it's a mess. What we want is more sharing and a lower hassle factor. And the thing is, librarians are just the people to do it. We get the systems, we speak people's language. we're getting more and more empowered by the legal environment AND the general cultural shift.

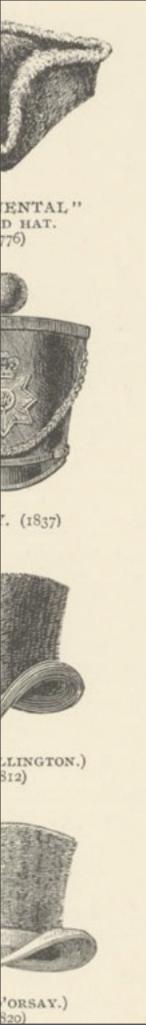


BUT...



- Insecurity and hesitation=staff costs, mission deformed
- Fair use would help, but is under-used
- Risk aversion substituted for fair use analysis

BUT, there are some problems, this is also from the ARLs Code of Best Practices. Often the impediments to actually USING things in a fair use fashion aren't technological they're what we like to call "wetware" Or like we say on MetaFilter "you are trying to employ a technological solution for a social problem"



So on a planet where...

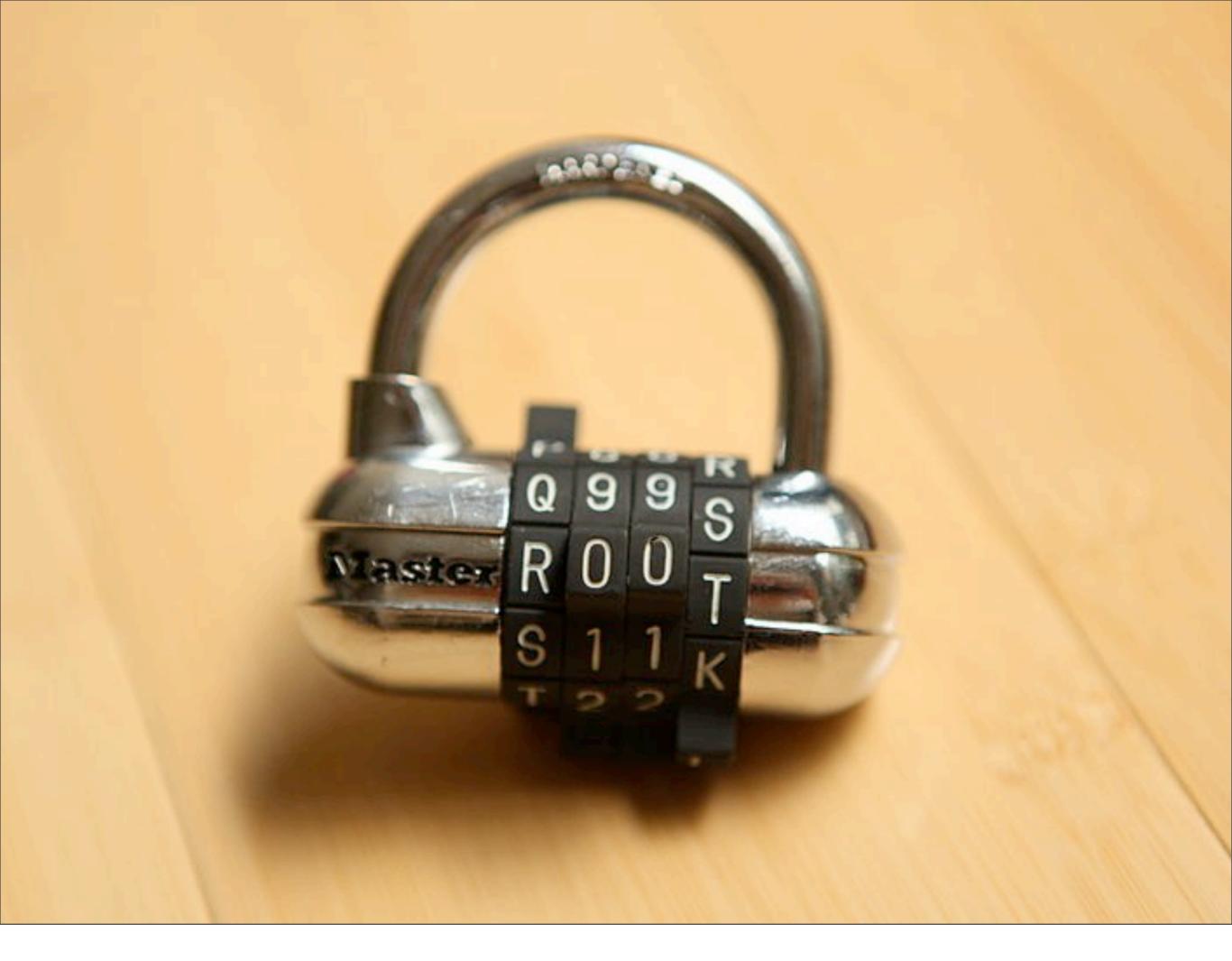
- Amazon buys Goodreads...
- Elsevier buys Mendeley...
- Random House buys Penguin...

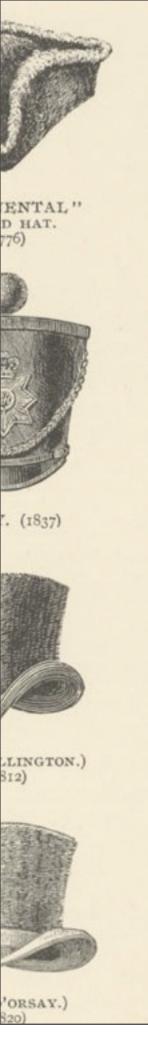
Librarians buy aspirin...



Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

where your data is uncertain when you toss it online, where everything seems like it's stuck behind layers of hassle and authentication and convoluted and un-understandable rights. We have a unique role to play, advocating not just for fair use for patrons but increased, possibly aggressive sharing of the cultural content that we have. It's risky, expanding our reach beyond our mandated areas, but it's also rewarding.





thank you!

Questions?

librarian.net/talks/open>